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over, we find in the volume in hand fuller treatment of four aspects omitted in Benham's, namely the ecological, the physiological, the experimental and the systematic, and these are as adequately done as are the morphological and embryological phases, indicative of the breadth and catholicity of current German biological scholarship. Under the head of "Biologie," for example, we find a discussion of such topics, among others, as locomotion, nutrition, food-taking, commensalism, parasitism, hunger, excretion, sexual and asexual reproduction, autotomy, regeneration in different species, influence of external factors in accelerating and inhibiting regeneration, form regulation, heteromorphosis, duplication, natural malformation, sensory reactions, foes and parasites. Both triclads and rhabdocæls are very fully treated. An abundance of simple diagrams truly illustrate the text, and a key to species, a glossary, and a bibliography complete it.

The work is exceptionally comprehensive in scope, though brief, and well-proportioned, as well as admirably conceived and worked out. If any criticism is to be passed upon it one might suggest that the illustrations are below the standard to be expected in German books, and that the experimental work of Morgan and his school, and the mine of information in Pearl's monographic treatise on the behavior of *Planaria* have been wholly overlooked, in fact, the sources as well as the "Tiere" appear to have been "Einheimischer."

The information pertaining to the Cephalopod type has been much more accessible, thanks to Brook's chapter in his "Invertebrate Zoology," to Bauer's admirable "Einführung" (1909) in the Naples "Mitteilungen" prepared especially for the assistance of experimentalists deficient in zoological training, to Isgroves (1909) monograph on *Eledone* and Williams (1909) on *Loligo*. Dr. Meyer's booklet is supplementary to these in that it deals with *Sepia* and *Octopus*, forms equally desirable as laboratory types. The work is very largely anatomical, a departure from the general scheme of the series, justifiable perhaps in view of Bauer's paper and of the fact that

the devil-fish is never seen in living condition by the biological student outside of the seaside laboratory with ample aquaria, for cephalopods do not long withstand removal from the normal habitat. One expects a fuller morphological treatment of the kidney, the eye, the hectocotylus, the chromatophores and the phosphorescent organs, than he finds here, and in fact the whole treatise might have been elaborated in greater detail on both genera to the advantage of the reader. The discussion is direct, lucid and well-adapted to serve the purpose of an elementary introduction to cephalopod morphology.

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The Copper Handbook. By WALTER HARVEY WEED. Published by the author; Houghton, Michigan, 1914. Vol. XI., 1912-13. Pp. 1413. Price \$5.00.

The "Copper Handbook," well-known to all those interested in copper mining, has been taken over by Mr. W. H. Weed, who has issued a new revised edition bearing the date of 1914. Since its establishment by H. J. Stevens in 1900 this useful compendium of information about the copper mines of the world has gone through ten previous editions. The reliable information and fearless criticism contained in it were greatly appreciated by mining men. Since the unexpected death of its founder in 1912 the work of preparing a much needed new edition has been undertaken by W. H. Weed, the well-known geologist and mining engineer, formerly connected with the U. S. Geological Survey. Mr. Weed has reduced the former unwieldy volume of nearly 2,000 pages to about 1,400, largely by the elimination of the introductory chapters on mineralogy, geology, mining and metallurgy, and by the segregation of the "dead" companies. The copper mines of North America are now described alphabetically in a first chapter which is followed by a much needed index by states and countries. The third section describes the mines of South America and other continents in alphabetic, non-geographic arrangement. Much new

information is given of copper mines in South America. The book is concluded with a résumé of statistical facts. A wealth of new information is given and much of the descriptive material is entirely rewritten, bringing the book up to date. The policy of frank criticism which has been such a valuable feature of the book in the past is evidently continued and it is safe to say that the "Copper Handbook" in this much-improved form will meet with the approval of those who seek information about the mining of this metal.

W. L.

EIGHTH LIST OF GENERIC NAMES (MAMMALS) UNDER CONSIDERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFICIAL LIST OF ZOOLOGICAL NAMES

28. Notice is hereby given to the zoological profession that the following list of sixteen generic names in mammals has been submitted to the International Commission to be acted upon under the plenary power authority, granted by the Monaco Congress, to suspend the rules in the Code of Nomenclature. This list is published herewith without comment and all persons interested in the subject are cordially invited to communicate with the secretary of the International Commission and to give him any arguments bearing on the subject.

29. In the following list the names are arranged in the following order: (a) preserve; (b) for; (c) genotype; (d) instead of; (e) see explanatory notes that follow list.

In accordance with the permission given to zoologists at the Monaco Congress to submit to the International Commission on Nomenclature names which are recommended for fixation by fiat, we the undersigned mammalogists beg to present the following sixteen names which we recommend as *nomina conservanda* in the class with which we are concerned. The general reasons for the presentation of such names have been so often published that we do not need to repeat them here:

(a) *Anthropopithecus*; (b) for chimpanzees; (c) type *A. niger*; (d) instead of *Simia* or *Pan*; (e) see note T.

(a) *Cercopithecus*; (b) guenon monkeys of Africa; (c) *Simia mona* Schr.; (d) *Lasiopyga*; (e) T. 1.

(a) *Chiromys*; (b) aye-aye; (c) *Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmel.; (d) *Daubentonius*; (e) 2.

(a) *Coelogenys*; (b) paca; (c) *Mus paca* Linn.; (d) *Agouti* or *Cuniculus*; (e) 3.

(a) *Dasypus*; (b) six-banded armadillo and allies; (c) *D. sexcinctus* Linn.; (d) *Euphractus*; (e) T. 4.

(a) *Dicotyles*; (b) peccaries; (c) *Sus tajacu* Linn.; (d) *Tayassu*; (e) ?.

(a) *Echidna*; (b) spiny anteater; (c) *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw; (d) *Tachyglossus*; (e) 5.

(a) *Galeopithecus*; (b) Philippine colugo; (c) *Lemur volans* Linn.; (d) *Cynocephalus*; (e) T. 6.

(a) *Gazella*; (b) gazelles in modern sense; (c) *Capra dorcas* Linn.; (e) T. 7.

(a) *Hapale*; (b) marmosets; (c) *Simia jacchus* Linn.; (d) *Callithrix*; (e) T. 8.

(a) *Hippotragus*; (b) sable antelope and allies; (c) *Antelope leucophæa*; (d) *Ozanna*; (e) 9.

(a) *Lagidium*; (b) mountain chinchilla; (c) *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen.; (d) *Vizcaccia*; (e) 10.

(a) *Manatus*; (b) manatees; (c) *Trichechus manatus* Linn.; (d) *Trichechus*; (e) T.

(a) *Nycteris*; (b) the African bats usually so-called; (c) *Vespertilio hispidus* Schr.; (d) *Petalia*; (e) T. 11.

(a) *Rhytina*; (b) Steller's sea-cow; (c) *Manati gigas* Zimm.; (d) *Hydrodamalis*; (e) 12.

(a) *Simia*; (b) oranges; (c) *Simia satyrus*, auct. nec Linn.; (d) *Pongo*; (e) T. 13.

Cases marked with a T. involve, under the technical rules, the transfer of a name from one group to another.

Every name here recommended for legalization by fiat is well known to systematists, and universally used by general writers.

When a name is legalized by fiat, we consider that power may be assumed to fix the most classical form of the name, not necessarily that which was first used, e. g.: *Rhytina*,